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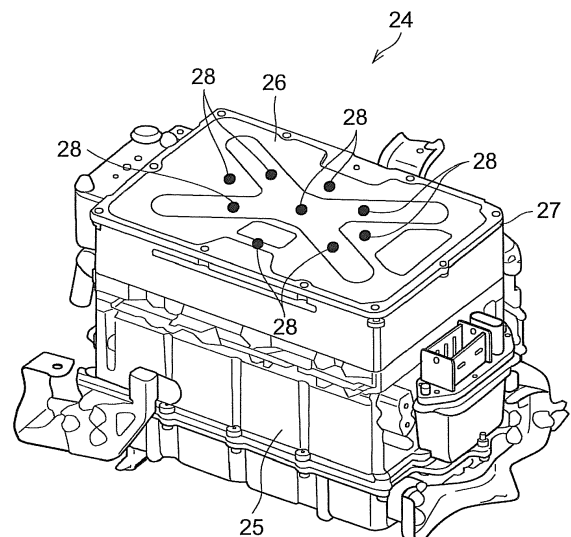
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(54) **VEHICLE**

(57) A vehicle includes a power control unit having at least one of an inverter and a converter, a drive motor that produces torque for running the vehicle when electric power is supplied from the power control unit to the drive motor, a vehicle body kept insulated from a road surface, a case main body in which the power control unit is housed, a case member that is connected to the case main body where the case member is insulated from the case main body, or where electric resistance is large, and a static eliminator that neutralizes and eliminates positive charges on the case member and lowers a positive potential of the case member, by self-discharge for producing negative air ions in outside air according to the positive potential of the case member that is electrostatically charged.

FIG. 1



Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The invention relates to a vehicle including a power control unit or a power supply that supplies electric power to a drive motor.

2. Description of Related Art

[0002] A battery that supplies electric power to accessories installed on a vehicle is described in Japanese Patent Application Publication No. 2010-177128 (JP 2010-177128 A). A lid of the battery is formed of a resin material. An electrostatic induction member is attached to the lid that causes static charges from a person who contacts the battery to flow to the vehicle body. The electrostatic induction member is attached to such a position that gas accumulated inside the battery, or gas discharged from the battery, is not ignited by a spark produced due to static electricity.

[0003] A power module including a power device, such as insulated gate bipolar transistor (IGBT), is described in Japanese Patent Application Publication No. 1-268160 (JP 1-268160 A). In the power module, one of a gate and a source is pressed against the other by elastic force, so that the gate and the source are kept in contact with each other during transportation.

[0004] In the meantime, a power supply unit that supplies electric power to a drive motor may give rise to static electricity when it is in operation. Meanwhile, the wheels are usually formed of an insulating material, such as rubber. Accordingly, the power supply unit is electrostatically charged. Thus, the controllability of electric power generated from the power supply unit may be reduced or deteriorated due to an influence of the static electricity.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] This invention provides a vehicle that can neutralize and eliminate static electricity of a power unit connected to a drive motor.

[0006] The present disclosure is concerned with a vehicle which includes a power control unit having at least one of an inverter and a converter, a drive motor configured to produce torque for running the vehicle when electric power is supplied from the power control unit to the drive motor, a vehicle body that is kept insulated from a road surface, a case main body in which the power control unit is housed, a case member that is connected to the case main body in a condition in which the case member is insulated from the case main body, or in a condition in which electric resistance is large, and a static eliminator configured to neutralize and eliminate positive charges on the case member and lower a positive potential of the case member, by self-discharge for producing negative

air ions in outside air according to the positive potential of the case member that is electrostatically charged.

[0007] Accordingly, the inverter and the converter are housed in the case main body, and the member connected to the case main body while being insulated therefrom is provided with the self-discharge-type static eliminator that gives rise to negative air ions in outside air according to the positive potential of the member. With the positive potential of the member thus lowered by the self-discharge-type static eliminator, a potential difference between the member and inside air of the case main body increases, so that static charges are transferred from the inside air of the case main body to the member. Then, a potential difference between the inside air and the inverter and converter increases, so that static charges are transferred from the inverter and converter to the inside air. Namely, positive static charges produced when the inverter and converter are started are transferred to the member via the inside air of the case main body, and then neutralized and eliminated by the self-discharge-type static eliminator. Therefore, the inverter and converter are less likely or even unlikely to be electrostatically charged, and the controllability of the inverter and converter is less likely or even unlikely to be influenced by static electricity. As a result, degradation of the running performance of the vehicle, such as variations in the output torque of the drive motor, can be curbed or prevented.

[0008] Also, it is possible to eliminate static charges taken by the case main body, by eliminating static electricity of the member. Therefore, static electricity of the inverter and converter housed in the case main body can be eliminated via a contact portion with the case main body. As a result, degradation of the running performance of the vehicle can be further curbed, by eliminating static electricity of the inverter and converter via the contact portion with the case main body, in addition to the effect of eliminating static electricity of the inverter and converter via the inside air of the case main body.

[0009] In some embodiments, the case member is a lid that closes the case main body, and the static eliminator is attached to an outer surface of the lid.

[0010] In some embodiments, the case member is formed of a resin material.

[0011] In some embodiments, the static eliminator is attached to a central portion of the case member.

[0012] In some embodiments, the static eliminator is a sheet formed of a material having electric conductivity.

[0013] The present disclosure is also concerned with a vehicle which includes a power supply of a drive motor, a vehicle body that is kept insulated from a road surface, a fixed frame connected to the vehicle body such that the power supply is mounted on the fixed frame, a cover member connected to the fixed frame such that the power supply is surrounded by the cover member, and a static eliminator configured to neutralize and eliminate positive charges on at least one of a connecting portion between the fixed frame and the vehicle body, and a connecting portion between the fixed frame and the cover member,

and lower a positive potential of the above-indicated at least one of the connecting portions, by self-discharge for producing negative air ions in outside air according to the positive potential of the above-indicated at least one of the connecting portions which is electrostatically charged.

[0014] Accordingly, the vehicle includes the fixed frame on which the power supply of the drive motor is mounted, and the cover member connected to the fixed frame, and the self-discharge-type static eliminator is provided in the connecting portion between the fixed frame and the vehicle body, or the connecting portion between the fixed frame and the cover member. The static eliminator neutralizes and eliminates positive static charges on the connecting portion so as to lower the positive potential of this portion, by self-discharge for producing negative air ions according to the positive potential of the connecting portion. With the potential of any of the above-indicated connecting portions thus lowered by the self-discharge-type static eliminator, a potential difference between the cover member and its inside air increases, so that static charges are transferred from the inside air to the cover member. Then, a potential difference between the inside air and the power supply increases, so that static charges are transferred from the power supply to the inside air. Namely, positive static charges produced when the power supply is started are transferred to the cover member via the inside air of the cover member, and are neutralized and eliminated by the self-discharge-type static eliminator provided on the connecting portion between the cover member and the fixed frame, or the connecting portion between the fixed frame and the vehicle body. Therefore, the power supply is less likely or even unlikely to be electrostatically charged, and electric power generated from the power supply is less likely or even unlikely to be influenced by the static electricity. As a result, degradation of the running performance of the vehicle, such as variations in the output torque of the drive motor, can be curbed.

[0015] In some embodiments, the cover member and the power supply are arranged such that air flows between an inner surface of the cover member and the power supply.

[0016] In some embodiments, the static eliminator is a sheet formed of a material having electric conductivity.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0017] Features, advantages, and technical and industrial significance of exemplary embodiments of the disclosure will be described below with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals denote like elements, and wherein:

FIG. 1 is a view useful for explaining the arrangement having sheets attached to a case in which an inverter and a converter are housed, in one embodiment of the disclosure;

FIG. 2 is a view useful for explaining the arrangement having sheets attached to another case in which an inverter and a converter are housed, in one embodiment of the disclosure;

FIG. 3 is a view showing an example in which a High Voltage (HV) battery unit is installed on a vehicle, according to one embodiment of the disclosure;

FIG. 4 is a view useful for explaining the arrangement having sheets attached to the HV battery unit of FIG. 3 in the embodiment of the disclosure;

FIG. 5 is a view useful for explaining the arrangement having sheets attached to another HV battery unit in one embodiment of the disclosure; and

FIG. 6 is an electric circuit diagram useful for explaining the configuration of an electric circuit that supplies electric power to a drive motor.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0018] Vehicles to which this disclosure can be applied include a hybrid vehicle having an engine and a motor as drive power sources, or a vehicle including a drive motor (which will be simply referred to as "motor"), for example, an electric vehicle having only the motor as a drive power source. One example of the motor is a three-phase synchronous electric motor configured such that its output torque and rotational speed are controlled according to the magnitude and frequency of a current passed through the motor. The synchronous motor is configured to generate electric power when it is forcibly rotated by external force. In the meantime, wheels are formed of an insulating material (or a material having a small electric conductivity), such as rubber, and the vehicle body and the road surface are held in an insulated condition.

[0019] FIG. 6 shows one example of an electric circuit that supplies electric power to a motor 1. In the example shown in FIG. 6, a battery 2 and a capacitor 3 are provided in parallel with each other, and the battery 2 and capacitor 3 function as a power supply E. A converter C capable of increasing the output voltage of the power supply E is connected to the power supply E. The converter C includes a reactor 4 for suppressing or reducing variations in current, and two switches 5, 6, and one end of the reactor 4 is connected to the positive terminal of the power supply E. The other end of the reactor 4 is connected to a middle point of the two switches 5, 6 connected in series. The switches 5, 6 includes insulated gate bipolar transistors (which will be denoted as "IGBT") 7, 8, and diodes 9, 10 that cause current to flow through the IGBTs 7, 8 in one direction. Each of the IGBTs 7, 8 is operable under Pulse-width modulation (PWM) control. When the on-duty of the upper IGBT 7 in FIG. 6 is increased, the voltage on the output side of the converter C (which will be denoted as "inverter input voltage") is reduced. When the on-duty of the lower IGBT 8 in FIG. 6 is increased, the inverter input voltage is increased.

[0020] The inverter I is connected to the output side of

the converter C. The inverter I includes three parallel circuits, and is operable to convert DC current generated from the power supply E into AC current, or convert AC current of power generated by the motor 1 into DC current. Each of the circuits, which are configured similarly, includes two IGBTs 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and two diodes 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and the output current of each circuit is caused to pass through a corresponding one of the U phase, V phase, and W phase of the motor 1. Accordingly, the frequency of current passed through each phase is changed by performing coordinated control on the on-duties of the IGBTs 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, so that the rotational speed of the motor 1 is controlled. An electronic control unit (which will be denoted as "ECU") 23 is connected to each of the IGBTs 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and is configured to control the IGBTs 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, according to signals detected by sensors (not shown).

[0021] FIG. 1 shows one example of a case 24 in which the inverter I and converter C as described above are housed. The case 24 includes a main body portion 25 that is open upward, and a lid portion 26 that closes the opening of the main body portion 25. The inverter I and the converter C are connected to the main body portion 25 with bolts, or the like, and the main body portion 25 is fixed to a vehicle body (not shown) with bolts, or the like. The main body portion 25 and the lid portion 26 are formed of a metallic material or materials. The main body portion 25 and the lid portion 26 are connected to each other with bolts (not shown), such that a seal member 27, such as a rubber ring, is sandwiched between these portions 25, 26. Accordingly, the lid portion 26, the main body portion 25 and the vehicle body are in an electrically insulated condition, or a condition in which electric resistance is large. Also, the interior of the case 24 is in a substantially sealed condition. The lid portion 26 corresponds to "case member" in the meaning of the present disclosure.

[0022] The inverter I and converter C (which will be collectively denoted as "power control unit S") configured as described above may give rise to positive (+) static electricity when they are started. The static electricity is considered to occur due to electric actions that take place when energization and de-energization of the IGBTs 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 are repeatedly carried out under control. If the static electricity occurs in this manner, and the power control unit S is electrostatically charged, the response from the time when an accelerating operation is performed to the time when driving force is changed, the output torque of the motor 1, or the response from the time when a braking operation is performed to the time when the braking force produced by the motor 1 is increased, may be reduced. Namely, the running performance may be degraded. This may be because static electricity has influences on the controllability of the power control unit S and its output power.

[0023] Therefore, self-discharge-type static eliminators 28 for neutralizing and eliminating positive (+) static

electricity are attached to the case 24. The static eliminators 28 give rise to negative ions in outside air through corona discharge, so as to eliminate positive (+) static electricity of the power control unit S. As known in the art, the corona discharge occurs when the potential is high; therefore, it is preferable to attach the self-discharge-type static eliminators 28 to portions where the insulated condition is maintained and the potential is relatively high. Accordingly, in the example shown in FIG. 1, the self-discharge-type static eliminators 28 are attached to an outer surface of a central portion of the lid portion 26 that has a high potential due to static electricity, and is connected to the vehicle body serving as a ground in an insulated condition or a condition in which electric resistance is large. In FIG. 1, the positions at which the self-discharge-type static eliminators 28 are placed are indicated by black dots "●".

[0024] The self-discharge-type static eliminators 28 may be formed from sheets made of a material, such as gold, silver, copper, or aluminum, having high electric conductivity, and are arranged to bring about corona discharges according to the potential of the sheets. Since a corona discharge occurs at a sharp or pointed portion, as known in the art, the sheet is preferably formed in a polygonal shape with sharp edges. Also, an outer circumferential surface of the sheet is preferably formed to provide a jagged cut surface. Further, sharp or pointed projections and recesses are preferably formed on a surface of the sheet by knurling. In the following description, the self-discharge-type static eliminator 28 will be referred to as "sheet 28".

[0025] The self-discharge-type static eliminator according to this disclosure is not limited to the sheet 28 as described above, but may be formed by coating the lid portion 26 with a paint having high electric conductivity, or plating the lid portion 26. Also, the self-discharge-type static eliminator may be formed of a conductive polymer, such as polyaniline, polypyrrole, or polythiophene, or conductive plastic.

[0026] Here, actions taken by self-discharging, namely, electrically neutralizing and eliminating positive (+) static electricity that appears on the lid portion 26, will be described. When the power control unit S is started and electrostatically charged, as described above, a part of static charges are transferred to the main body portion 25 and the lid portion 26, via inside air of the case 24. Another part of static charges are taken by the inside air of the case 24 and the power control unit S. Since the static charges transferred to the main body portion 25 flow through the vehicle body, the potential of the main body portion 25 is kept at a low level. On the other hand, the lid portion 26 is kept insulated from the main body portion 25 and the vehicle body, as described above; therefore, the static charges transferred to the lid portion 26 are accumulated on the lid portion 26. If the lid portion 26 is thus positively and electrostatically charged, corona discharges occur at the sheets 28 according to the potential of the lid portion 26, and the positive (+) potentials

of the sheets 28 and their adjacent portions are lowered. More specifically, negative ions are generated in outside air through the corona discharges, and the positive (+) static charges are neutralized and eliminated by the negative ions. Namely, the positive (+) potential of the charged lid portion 26 is lowered. The range within which the potential is lowered by the sheet 28 is in the range of about 150 to 200mm as a diameter of a circle having the sheet 28 at its center.

[0027] If the potential of the lid portion 26 is lowered in this manner, a potential difference between the lid portion 26 and the inside air of the case 24 is increased, so that static charges are transferred from the inside air to the lid portion 26, and the positive (+) potential of the inside air is lowered. Also, when the power control unit S is started, the power control unit S generates heat due to electric resistance, etc., and the inside air of the case 24 has a relatively high temperature; as a result, the inside air of the case 24 is supposed to be circulated by convection. Accordingly, the inside air that is in contact with the lid portion 26 is electrically neutralized, and new inside air that is electrostatically charged afterward flows to the inner surface of the lid portion 26, to be neutralized. Therefore, the potential of the inside air of the case 24 as a whole is lowered.

[0028] With the positive (+) potential of the inside air thus lowered, a potential difference between the inside air and the power control unit S is increased, and static charges are transferred from the power control unit S to the inside air. As a result, the positive (+) potential of the power control unit S is lowered. Namely, static electricity of the power control unit S is reduced or even eliminated.

[0029] Since the vehicle body and the road surface are in an insulated condition, as described above, the positive (+) potential of the vehicle body and the main body portion 25 increases by more than an insubstantial amount. Also, since the main body portion 25 and the lid portion 26 are connected to each other with bolts, current more than an insubstantial amount passes between the main body portion 25 and the lid portion 26. Therefore, if the potential of the lid portion 26 is lowered as described above, a potential difference between the lid portion 26 and the main body portion 25 increases, and positive (+) static charges are transferred from the main body portion 25 to the lid portion 26. Namely, the positive (+) potential of the main body portion 25 is lowered. With the potential of the main body portion 25 thus lowered, positive (+) static charges on the power control unit S connected to the main body portion 25 are transferred to the main body portion 25, and the positive (+) potential of the power control unit S is lowered. Namely, static electricity of the power control unit S is reduced or even eliminated.

[0030] By attaching the sheets 28 to the lid portion 26 as described above, it is possible to eliminate positive (+) static electricity of the power control unit S via the inside air of the case 24. Therefore, the controllability, etc. of the power control unit S is less likely or even unlikely to be influenced by static electricity. As a result, the

running performance of the vehicle is less likely or even unlikely to be degraded. In particular, the sheets 28 are attached to the central portion of the lid portion 26, so that static electricity can be removed from a portion of the inside air of the case 24 which is more likely to be circulated by convection; therefore, a greater effect can be yielded. Also, it is possible to lower the potential of the main body portion 25 via the bolts, by eliminating static electricity of the lid portion 26. As a result, positive (+) static electricity of the power control unit S connected to the main body portion 25 can also be reduced or even eliminated. Therefore, the running performance of the vehicle is less likely or even unlikely to be degraded, like the effect as described above.

[0031] FIG. 2 is a view useful for explaining another configuration of a case in which the power control unit S is housed. The case 29 shown in FIG. 2 includes a main body portion 30 formed similarly to the main body portion 25 shown in FIG. 1, a first lid portion 31 that is formed of a metallic material and closes a part of an opening of the main body portion 30, and a second lid portion 32 that is formed of a resin material and closes another part of the opening of the main body portion 30. The first lid portion 31 is connected to the main body portion 30 via a seal (not shown), as in the example of FIG. 1. Also, the main body portion 30 is formed with a connecting portion 33 formed of a resin material for installation of wire harnesses connected to the power supply E and the motor 1, for example. Further, a cover member 34 formed of a resin material is provided for covering the upper surfaces of the respective lid portions 31, 32, and foamed rubber 35 for absorbing vibration, etc. is attached to the back surface of the cover member 34.

[0032] In the case 29 configured as described above, the second lid portion 32, connecting portion 33 and the cover member 34, in addition to the first lid portion 31 connected to the main body portion 30 like the lid portion 26 shown in FIG. 1, are likely to be electrostatically charged, and are kept insulated from the main body portion 30. Accordingly, the potentials of these portions 31, 32, 33, 34 are high. The first lid portion 31, second lid portion 32, connecting portion 33, and the cover member 34 correspond to "case members" in the meaning of the present disclosure. Therefore, as in the example shown in FIG. 1, static electricity of the power control unit S can be eliminated by attaching the sheets 28 to the positions indicated by black dots "●" in FIG. 2, for example, and thus neutralizing and eliminating static electricity of the first lid portion 31, second lid portion 32, connecting portion 33, and the cover member 34. Consequently, the running performance of the vehicle is less likely or even unlikely to be degraded.

[0033] Next, the arrangement for eliminating static electricity of the battery 2 and the capacitor 3 (which will be collectively denoted as "power supply E") will be described. FIG. 3 shows a condition in which a High Voltage (HV) battery unit U having the power supply E in the form of a unit is installed on a vehicle 36. In the vehicle 36,

the HV battery unit U is provided below a rear seat 37, and air for cooling the HV battery unit U is taken in from the front side of space under the rear seat 37. After the air flows through the interior of a case which will be described later, the air is discharged through a discharge aperture 38 located on the rear side of the vehicle 36. A cooling blower 39 for forcing the air to flow in this manner is attached to the HV battery unit U.

[0034] FIG. 4 is a view useful for explaining the configuration of the HV battery unit U. In the HV battery unit U, a plurality of battery modules 40 individually covered with cubic cases are connected in series. The HV battery unit U and the above-mentioned cooling blower 39 are mounted on a plate 41 fixed to the vehicle body that is not shown in the figures. The plate 41 is formed with two or more flanges 42, and the flanges 42 are fixed to the vehicle body with bolts, or the like.

[0035] A gutter-shaped cover member 43 is connected to the plate 41 so as to surround the HV battery unit U, and air is fed from the cooling blower 39 into space between the inner surface of the cover member 43 and the HV battery unit U, so that the HV battery unit U is cooled by the air.

[0036] The HV battery unit U configured as described above may give rise to static electricity when it operates electrically, such as when the HV battery unit U generates electric power, or is charged with electric power supplied from the motor 1. Also, static electricity may occur due to friction, or the like, caused by driving the cooling blower 39. A part of static charges thus produced are transferred to the cover member 43 via inside air of the cover member 43. The static charges transferred to the cover member 43 are transferred to the vehicle body serving as a ground, via the plate 41. In the meantime, a connecting portion between the cover member 43 and the plate 41, and a connecting portion between the plate 41 and the vehicle body, have small cross-sectional areas and large electric resistance; therefore, even if a part of static charges flow from the cover member 43 to the vehicle body via the plate 41, other static charges may be accumulated on the cover member 43 and the plate 41. If the cover member 43 and the plate 41 are electrostatically charged, a potential difference between the cover member 43 or the plate 41 and the HV battery unit U is reduced, and static charges may not be released from the HV battery unit U, but stay on the HV battery unit U. If the HV battery unit U is thus electrostatically charged, the response from the time when an accelerating operation is performed to the time when driving force is changed, the output torque of the motor 1, or the response from the time when a braking operation is performed to the time when the braking force produced by the motor 1 is increased, may be reduced. Namely, the running performance may be degraded. This may be because static electricity has influences on the output voltage and input voltage of the HV battery unit U. Accordingly, sheets 28 that serve as self-discharge-type static eliminators are attached to the portion that connects the cover member 43

and the plate 41, and the portion that connects the plate 41 and the vehicle body. In FIG. 4, the positions at which the sheets 28 are placed are indicated by black dots "●".

[0037] Here, actions taken by self-discharging, namely, electrically neutralizing and eliminating positive (+) static electricity on the HV battery unit U, will be described. If static electricity occurs, i.e., static charges appear on the HV battery unit U and the cooling blower 39 when they are driven, as described above, the static charges are transferred to the cover member 43 via air that flows within the cover member 43, and a part of the static charges are transferred from the cover member 43 to the vehicle body via the plate 41. As described above, the potentials of the electrostatically charged cover member 43 and the plate 41 increase, and corona discharges from the sheets 28 take place, whereby negative ions are generated in air (outside air) outside the cover member 43, and the positive (+) static charges are neutralized and eliminated by the negative ions. Namely, the potentials of the positively charged cover member 43 and plate 41 are lowered.

[0038] With the potential of the plate 41 thus lowered, static charges are transferred from the cover member 43 to the plate 41, according to a potential difference between the cover member 43 and the plate 41. With the potential of the cover member 43 thus lowered, a potential difference arises between the cover member 43 and the inside air of the cover member 43, and static charges are transferred from the inside air to the cover member 43, so that the positive (+) potential of the inside air is lowered. Since the inside air of the cover member 43 is forced to flow by means of the cooling blower 39, as described above, the inside air that is in contact with the cover member 43 is first neutralized, and then the inside air that was electrostatically charged on the upstream side in the direction of air flow flows onto the inner surface of the cover member 43, to be neutralized. Therefore, the potential of the inside air of the cover member 43 is lowered.

[0039] With the positive (+) potential of the air thus lowered, a potential difference appears between the inside air and the HV battery unit U, and static charges are transferred from the HV battery unit U to the inside air, so that the positive (+) potential of the HV battery unit U is lowered. Namely, static electricity of the HV battery unit U is reduced or even eliminated.

[0040] As described above, it is possible to reduce or even eliminate positive (+) static electricity of the HV battery unit U via the inside air of the cover member 43, by attaching the sheets 28 to the cover member 43 and the plate 41 as described above. Therefore, the controllability, etc., of the HV battery unit U are less likely or even unlikely to be influenced by static electricity. As a result, the running performance of the vehicle is less likely or even unlikely to be degraded. Also, it is possible to curb or prevent transfer of static charges produced by the HV battery unit U to the vehicle body, by attaching the sheets 28 to the connecting portion between the plate 41 and

the vehicle body. Since the road surface and the vehicle body are insulated from each other, with the wheels made of rubber, or the like, interposed therebetween, it is possible to curb an increase of the potential of the vehicle body and resulting variations in the potential of the ground, by curbing transfer of static charges to the vehicle body.

[0041] FIG. 5 is a view useful for explaining the configuration of an HV battery unit U provided in a trunk or luggage room in a sedan-type vehicle, or the like. The HV battery unit U shown in FIG. 5 is attached to a plate 44 formed similarly to the plate 41 shown in FIG. 4, and a cover member 45 is connected to the plate 44 so as to surround the HV battery unit U. Also, a cooling blower 46 is mounted on the upper surface of the cover member 45. The sheets 28 are attached to a connecting portion between the cover member 45 and the plate 44, and a connecting portion between the plate 44 and the vehicle body.

[0042] The HV battery unit U configured as described above also yields substantially the same effect as that of the example shown in FIG. 4, since the sheets 28 are attached to the connecting portion between the cover member 45 and the plate 44, and the connecting portion between the plate 44 and the vehicle body, as in the example shown in FIG. 4.

Claims

1. A vehicle including a vehicle body that is kept insulated from a road surface, comprising:

a power control unit (S) having at least one of an inverter (I) and a converter (C);
 a drive motor (1) configured to produce torque for running the vehicle when electric power is supplied from the power control unit (S) to the drive motor (1);
 a case main body (25) in which the power control unit (S) is housed;
 a case member (26) that is connected to the case main body (25), where the case member (26) is insulated from the case main body (25), or where electric resistance between the case member (26) and the case main body (25) is large; and
 a static eliminator (28) configured to neutralize and eliminate positive charges on the case member (26) and to lower a positive potential of the case member (26) by self-discharge for producing negative air ions in outside air according to the positive potential of the case member (26) that is electrostatically charged.

2. The vehicle according to claim 1, wherein:

the case member comprises a lid (26) that closes

the case main body (25); and
 the static eliminator (28) is attached to an outer surface of the lid (26).

3. The vehicle according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the case member (26) is formed of a resin material.
4. The vehicle according to any one of claims 1 through 3, wherein the static eliminator (28) is attached to a central portion of the case member (26).
5. The vehicle according to claim 1, wherein the static eliminator comprises a sheet (28) formed of a material having electric conductivity.
6. The vehicle according to claim 1, **characterized in that** the power control unit (S) and the member (26) are arranged such that air flows between an inner surface of the member (26) and the power control unit (S).
7. A vehicle including a vehicle body that is kept insulated from a road surface, comprising:
 - a power supply (E) of a drive motor (1);
 - a fixed frame (41) connected to the vehicle body such that the power supply (E) is mounted on the fixed frame (41);
 - a cover member (43) connected to the fixed frame (41) such that the power supply (E) is surrounded by the cover member (43); and
 - a static eliminator (28) configured to neutralize and eliminate positive charges on at least one of a connecting portion between the fixed frame (41) and the vehicle body, and a connecting portion between the fixed frame (41) and the cover member (43), and to lower a positive potential of said at least one of the connecting portions by self-discharge for producing negative air ions in outside air according to the positive potential of said at least one of the connecting portions which is electrostatically charged.
8. The vehicle according to claim 7, wherein the cover member (43) and the power supply (E) are arranged such that air flows between an inner surface of the cover member (43) and the power supply (E).
9. The vehicle according to claim 7, wherein the static eliminator comprises a sheet (28) formed of a material having electric conductivity.

FIG. 1

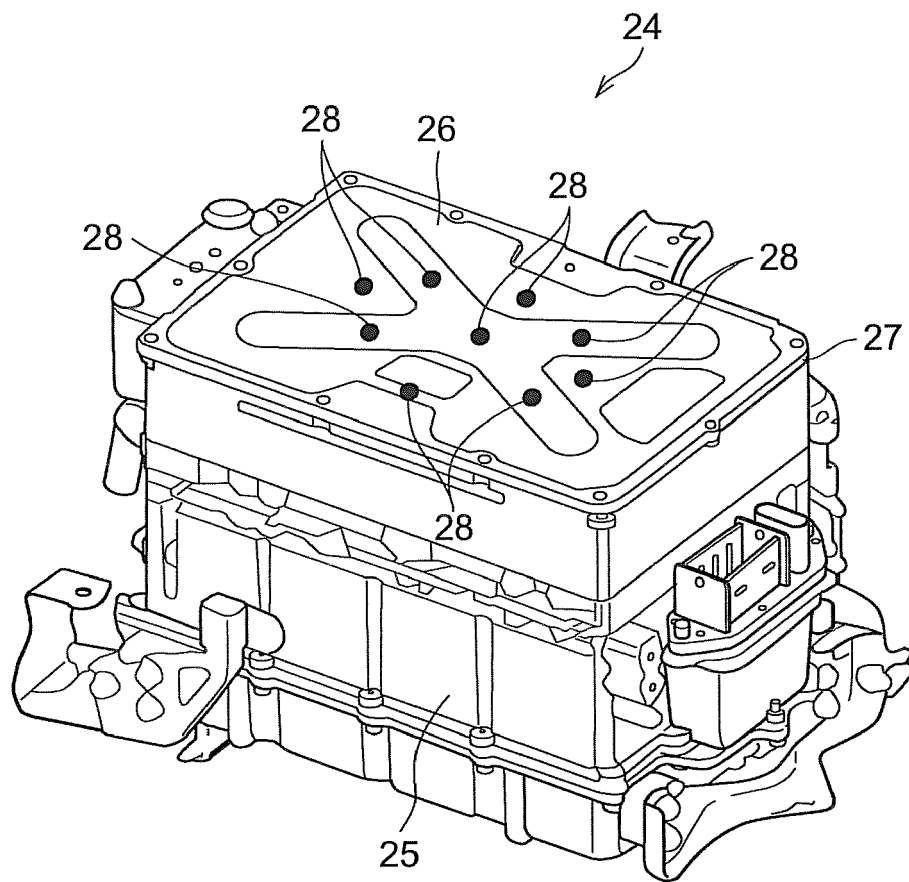


FIG. 2

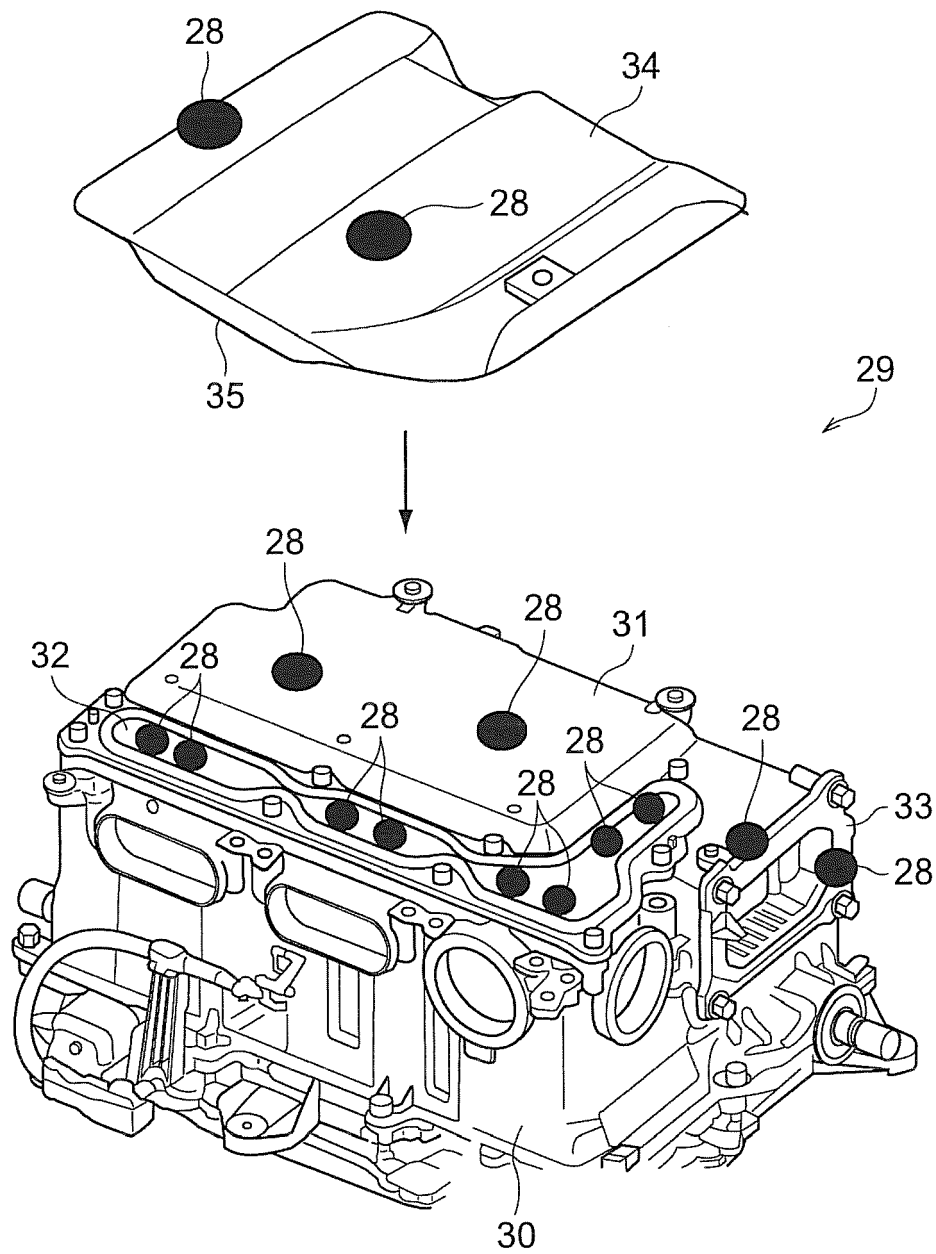


FIG. 3

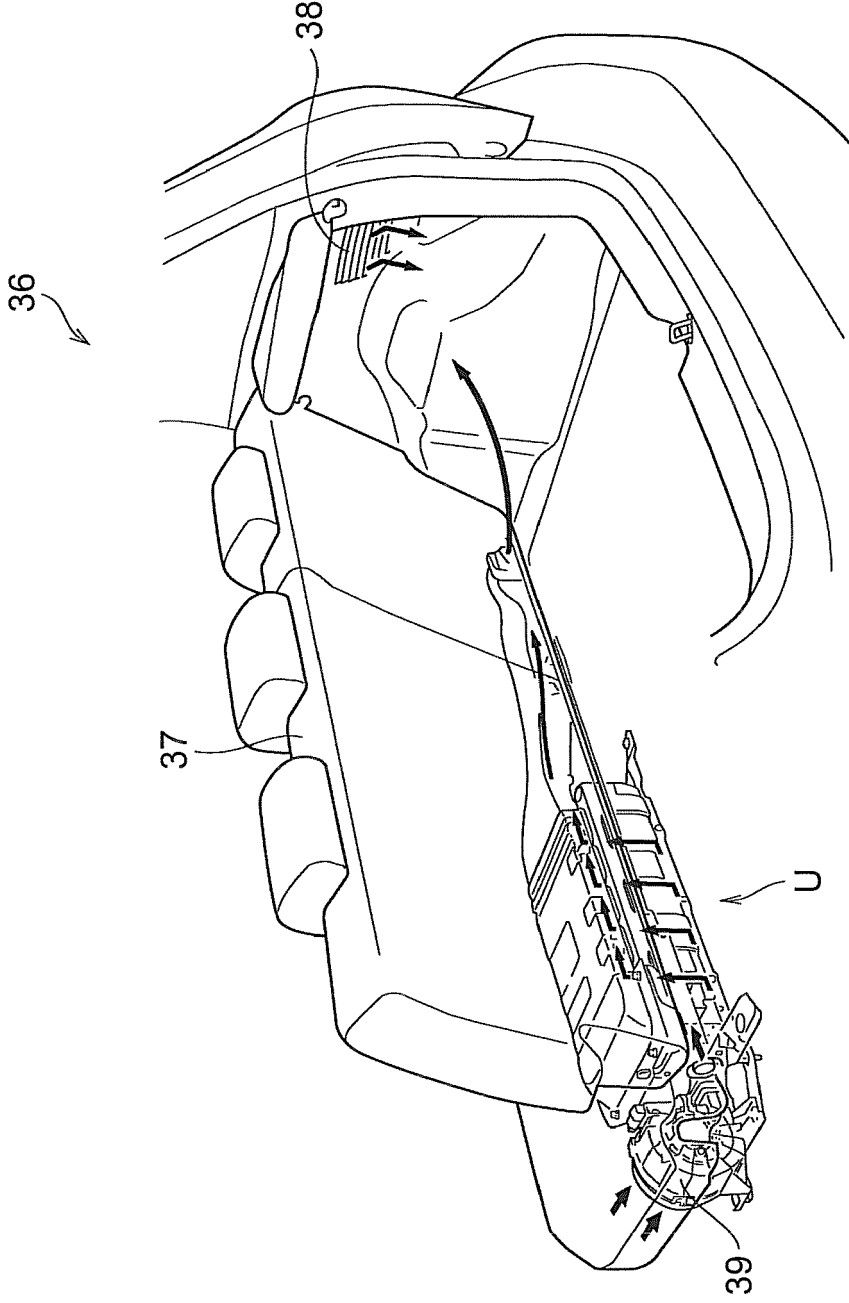
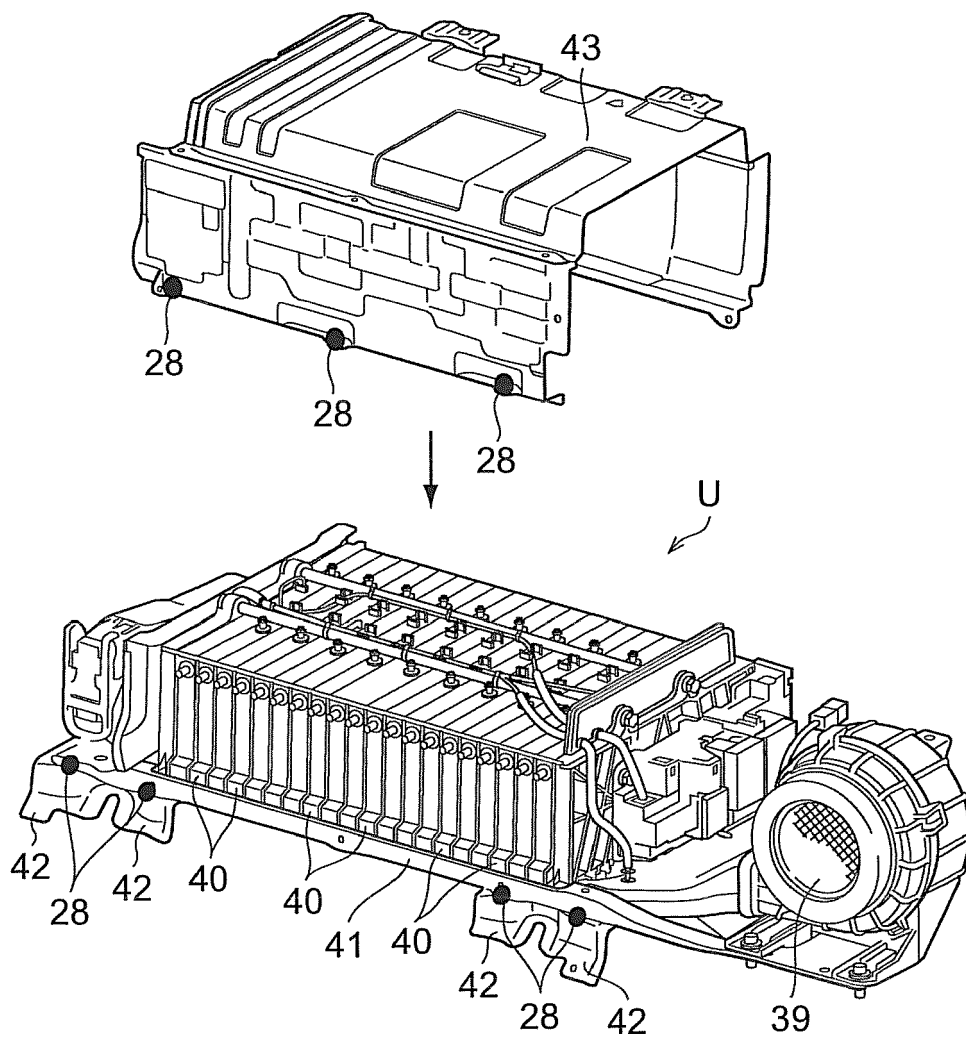


FIG. 4



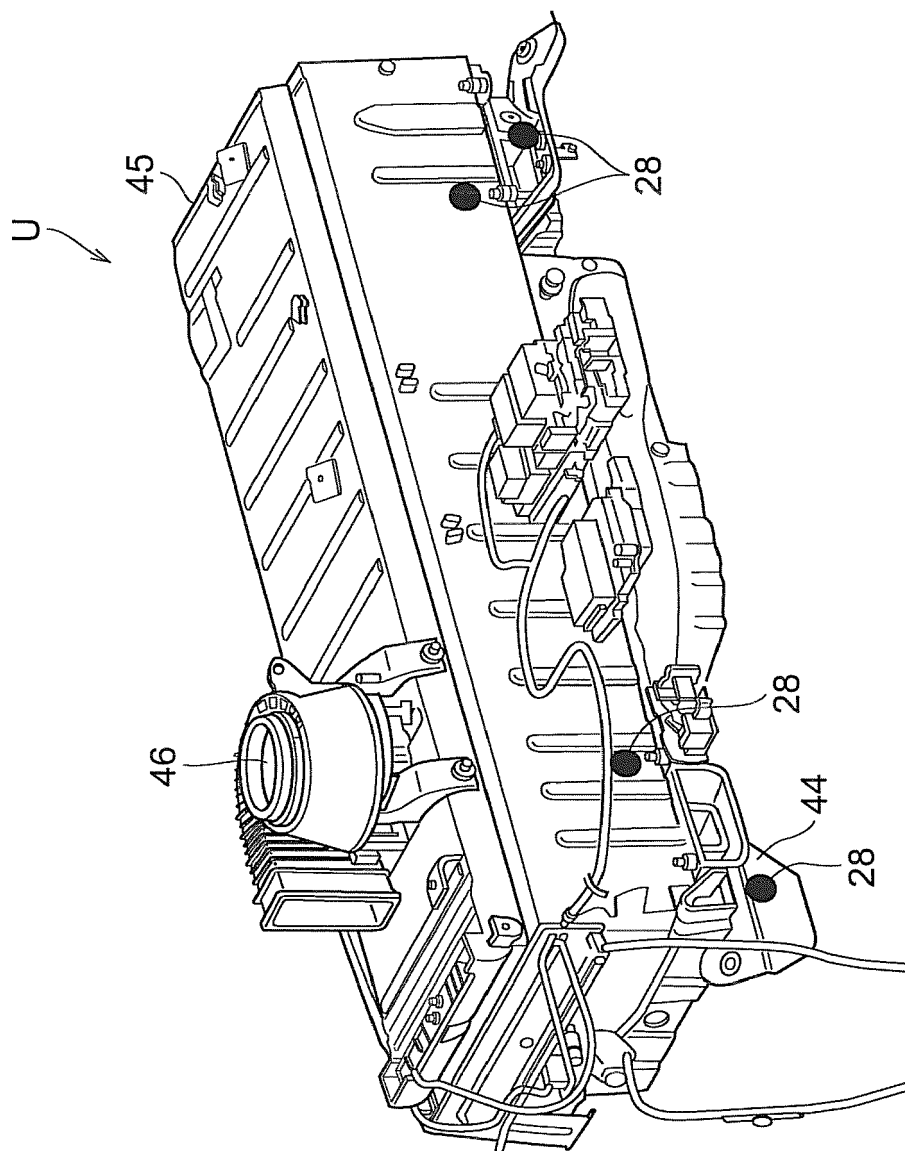


FIG. 5



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

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